

Conservation Geography: Assignments for 2024

Assignment 1:

1) Scarcity of food is a:

- Chemical factor
- Demographic factor
- Push factor
- Pull factor

Correct Answer: Push factor

2) The Geographical discipline of Climatology is most closely related to:

- Geology
- Meteorology
- Hydrology
- Pedology

Correct Answer: Meteorology

3) The Trinity explosion of 1945 is taken as the beginning of the:

- Holocene
- Cenocene
- Anthropocene
- Eocene

Correct Answer: Anthropocene

4) In the word root for conservation, 'con' stands for:

- Together
- To keep
- House
- Manage

Correct Answer: Together

5) In the word root for conservation, 'servare' stands for:

- Together
- To keep
- House

- Manage

Correct Answer: To keep

6) Good climate is a:

- Chemical factor
- Demographic factor
- Push factor
- Pull factor

Correct Answer: Pull factor

7) "The rate of any biological process is limited by that factor in least amount relative to requirement, so there is a single limiting factor." This is the statement for:

- Liebig's law of the minimum
- Liebig's law of the maximum
- Shelford's law of tolerance
- Shelford's law of intolerance

Correct Answer: Liebig's law of the minimum

8) The discipline of Demography is most closely related to:

- Phytogeography
- Zoogeography
- Population Geography
- Economic Geography

Correct Answer: Population Geography

9) "Allowing some places and some creatures to exist without significant human interference" is the definition of:

- Conservation
- Preservation
- Environmentalism
- Ecology

Correct Answer: Preservation

10) The movement of lions across the Gir landscape is an example of:

- Diffusion
- Secular dispersal

- Jump dispersal
- Drifting

Correct Answer: Diffusion

Assignment 2:

1) Which of these is true about P waves?

- a) They are longitudinal in nature
- b) They are transverse in nature
- c) They cannot move through gases
- d) They cannot move through liquids

Correct Answer: They are longitudinal in nature

2) Inclusions are older than the host rock. This is known as:

- a) Principle of superposition
- b) Principle of original horizontality
- c) Principle of lateral continuity
- d) Principle of inclusions

Correct Answer: Principle of inclusions

3) Mount Fuji is an example of:

- a) Shield volcano
- b) Stratovolcano
- c) Caldera
- d) Flood basalt province

Correct Answer: Stratovolcano

4) Layers of rocks deposited from above (e.g. sediments and lava flows) are originally laid down horizontally. This is known as:

- a) Principle of superposition
- b) Principle of original horizontality
- c) Principle of lateral continuity
- d) Principle of inclusions

Correct Answer: Principle of original horizontality

5) Which of these is not a method of absolute dating?

- a) Radioisotope dating

- b) Thermoluminescence dating
- c) Inclusion study
- d) Fission track dating

Correct Answer: Inclusion study

6) Which of these is true about S waves?

- a) They are longitudinal in nature
- b) They are transverse in nature
- c) They cannot move through solids, liquids, and gases
- d) They are the first to reach the surface of the Earth

Correct Answer: They are transverse in nature

7) Which of these is an example of a direct source of information about the Earth?

- a) Earthquake
- b) Volcanic eruption
- c) Magnetic survey
- d) Gravity anomaly

Correct Answer: Volcanic eruption

8) Assemblage of fossils are unique to the time that they lived in, and so can be used to age rocks across a wide geographic distribution. This is known as:

- a) Principle of fossil succession
- b) Principle of original horizontality
- c) Principle of superposition
- d) Principle of cross-cutting relationships

Correct Answer: Principle of fossil succession

9) Within a depositional basin, strata are laterally continuous in all directions till the edge of the basin. This is known as:

- a) Principle of superposition
- b) Principle of original horizontality
- c) Principle of lateral continuity
- d) Principle of inclusions

Correct Answer: Principle of lateral continuity

10) Krakatoa eruption resulted in the formation of:

- a) Shield volcano
- b) Stratovolcano
- c) Caldera
- d) Flood basalt province

Correct Answer: Caldera

Assignment 3:

1) “Waxy” is an example of:

- a) Cleavage
- b) Structure
- c) Lustre
- d) Streak

Correct Answer: Lustre

2) “Ease of passage of light through the mineral” is known as:

- a) Transparency
- b) Fracture
- c) Structure
- d) Streak

Correct Answer: Transparency

3) “Unassorted coarse and fine debris left by melting glaciers, often with angular to sub-angular rock fragments” is the definition of:

- a) Glacial till
- b) Outwash deposit
- c) Esker
- d) Drumlin

Correct Answer: Glacial till

4) “Green or black-coloured inosilicates forming 10% of the Earth’s crust” is a description of:

- a) Amphiboles
- b) Quartz
- c) Feldspar
- d) Pyroxene

Correct Answer: Pyroxene

5) “The ridge edge where two cirques meet” is the definition of:

- a) Glacier
- b) Arete
- c) Horn
- d) Hanging valley

Correct Answer: Arete

6) Mechanical action of ocean waves is an example of:

- a) Chemical weathering
- b) Physical weathering
- c) Biological weathering
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Physical weathering

7) Sudden cooling of magma results in:

- a) Smooth-grained sedimentary rocks
- b) Coarse-grained sedimentary rocks
- c) Smooth-grained igneous rocks
- d) Coarse-grained igneous rocks

Correct Answer: Smooth-grained igneous rocks

8) Gypsum is an example of:

- a) Siliciclastic rock
- b) Carbonate rock
- c) Evaporite rock
- d) Phosphatic rock

Correct Answer: Evaporite rock

9) Thermal stresses lead to:

- a) Chemical weathering
- b) Physical weathering
- c) Biological weathering
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Physical weathering

10) Which of these are correctly arranged as per Moh's scale from softest to hardest?

- a) Talc, apatite, fluorite, diamond
- b) Talc, calcite, feldspar, diamond
- c) Talc, fluorite, apatite, diamond
- d) Diamond, feldspar, calcite, talc

Correct Answer: Talc, calcite, feldspar, diamond

Assignment 4:

1) Which of these is the densest layer?

- a) Troposphere
- b) Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Thermosphere

Correct Answer: Troposphere

2) The government came up with a regulation that incandescent bulbs be replaced by LED bulbs, so that electricity consumption and release of carbon dioxide from power plants is reduced. In the context of climate change, such an action would be called:

- a) Adaptation
- b) Mitigation
- c) Deceleration
- d) Maladaptation

Correct Answer: Mitigation

3) Which of these is not a climatic forcing for Earth?

- a) Changes in plate tectonics
- b) Changes in Earth's orbit
- c) Changes in Sun's orbit
- d) Changes in Sun's strength

Correct Answer: Changes in Sun's orbit

4) Which of these contains the most water vapour and aerosols?

- a) Troposphere
- b) Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Thermosphere

Correct Answer: Troposphere

5) Which of these is true about Coriolis force on the Earth?

- a) It is maximum at poles and zero at Equator.
- b) It is zero at poles and maximum at Equator.
- c) In the Northern hemisphere, it deflects winds towards left.
- d) In the Southern hemisphere, it deflects winds towards right.

Correct Answer: It is maximum at poles and zero at Equator.

6) From the surface of the Earth to upwards, which of these is the correct sequence of atmospheric layers?

- a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere
- b) Troposphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere
- c) Troposphere, Thermosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere, Exosphere
- d) Troposphere, Exosphere, Thermosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere

Correct Answer: Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere

7) “The ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes) to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences” is a definition for:

- a) Adaptive response
- b) Adaptive capacity
- c) Mitigative response
- d) Mitigative capacity

Correct Answer: Adaptive capacity

8) Flights of jet planes typically occur in:

- a) Troposphere
- b) Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Thermosphere

Correct Answer: Stratosphere

9) Noctilucent clouds are present in which layer?

- a) Troposphere
- b) Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Thermosphere

Correct Answer: Mesosphere

10) Ionosphere is part of which layer?

- a) Troposphere
- b) Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Thermosphere

Correct Answer: Thermosphere

Assignment 5:

1) Continental slope has a gradient of:

- a) 0-1 degree
- b) 1-2 degree
- c) 2-5 degree
- d) 5-10 degree

Correct Answer: 2-5 degree

2) “Low islands consisting of coral reefs surrounding a central depression” is a description of:

- a) Oceanic deep / trench
- b) Mid-oceanic ridge
- c) Seamount
- d) Atoll

Correct Answer: Atoll

3) “Deep valleys, often cutting across continental shelves and slopes” is a description of:

- a) Oceanic deep / trench
- b) Mid-oceanic ridge
- c) Guyot
- d) Submarine canyon

Correct Answer: Submarine canyon

4) Equal density curves are called:

- a) Isopycnal curves
- b) Isohaline curves
- c) Isotherm curves

- d) Isobuoyant curves

Correct Answer: Isopycnal curves

5) Equal salinity curves are called:

- a) Isopycnal curves
- b) Isohaline curves
- c) Isotherm curves
- d) Isobuoyant curves

Correct Answer: Isohaline curves

6) Which of these is a major feature of the ocean floor?

- a) Oceanic deep / trench
- b) Mid-oceanic ridge
- c) Seamount
- d) Atoll

Correct Answer: Oceanic deep / trench

7) Equal temperature curves are called:

- a) Isopycnal curves
- b) Isohaline curves
- c) Isotherm curves
- d) Isobuoyant curves

Correct Answer: Isotherm curves

8) Which of these is not a primary force initiating and governing movement of ocean currents?

- a) Phase separation
- b) Gravity
- c) Coriolis force
- d) Arrangement of coasts

Correct Answer: Arrangement of coasts

9) “Relatively steep-sided, narrow, deep basins” is a description of:

- a) Oceanic deep / trench
- b) Mid-oceanic ridge
- c) Seamount

- d) Atoll

Correct Answer: Oceanic deep / trench

10) Which of these is a minor feature of the ocean floor?

- a) Continental shelf
- b) Continental slope
- c) Guyot
- d) Abyssal plain

Correct Answer: Guyot

Assignment 6:

1) In Koeppen classification, which is cold arid temperature?

- a) h
- b) k
- c) a
- d) b

Correct Answer: k

2) Which of these are broad groups of the peninsular plateau of India?

- a) The Deccan plateau
- b) The Central Highlands
- c) The North-Eastern plateau
- d) All of these

Correct Answer: All of these

3) In Koeppen classification, which is steppe precipitation?

- a) W
- b) S
- c) f
- d) s

Correct Answer: S

4) In Koeppen classification, which is warm summer temperature?

- a) h
- b) k

- c) a
- d) b

Correct Answer: b

5) In Koeppen classification, which is hot summer temperature?

- a) h
- b) k
- c) a
- d) b

Correct Answer: a

6) In Koeppen classification, which is cool summer temperature?

- a) c
- b) d
- c) f
- d) T

Correct Answer: c

7) In Koeppen classification, which is summer dry precipitation?

- a) W
- b) S
- c) f
- d) s

Correct Answer: s

8) In Koeppen classification, which is monsoonal precipitation?

- a) W
- b) S
- c) m
- d) s

Correct Answer: m

9) In Koeppen classification, which is polar tundra temperature?

- a) c
- b) d

- c) f
- d) T

Correct Answer: T

10) In Koeppen classification, which is polar climate?

- a) A
- b) E
- c) C
- d) B

Correct Answer: E

Assignment 7:

1) "The diversity that exists among different geographies" is:

- a) Alpha (α) biodiversity
- b) Beta (β) biodiversity
- c) Gamma (γ) biodiversity
- d) Delta (δ) biodiversity

Correct Answer: Gamma (γ) biodiversity

2) Thermal stresses lead to:

- a) Chemical weathering
- b) Physical weathering
- c) Biological weathering
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: Physical weathering

3) Vertical arrangement of soil horizons is called:

- a) Soil texture
- b) Soil structure
- c) Soil profile
- d) Soil science

Correct Answer: Soil profile

4) A climax caused by wildfires is an example of:

- a) Climatic climax

- b) Edaphic climax
- c) Disclimax
- d) Catastrophic climax

Correct Answer: Catastrophic climax

5) Khadar is a type of:

- a) Black cotton soil
- b) Alluvial soil
- c) Saline soil
- d) Red and yellow soil

Correct Answer: Alluvial soil

6) The term "laterite soil" is derived from Latin "later," which means:

- a) Red
- b) Brick
- c) Fertile
- d) Infertile

Correct Answer: Brick

7) Which of these has the highest organic matter content?

- a) Peaty soil
- b) Alluvial soil
- c) Saline soil
- d) Red and yellow soil

Correct Answer: Peaty soil

8) "Groups of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations, which are reproductively isolated from other such groups" is a definition of:

- a) Cells
- b) Species
- c) Ecosystems
- d) Biomes

Correct Answer: Species

9) Which of these is not a characteristic of pioneer species?

- a) Ability to grow on bare rocks

- b) Ability to tolerate extreme temperatures
- c) Large size
- d) Short life span

Correct Answer: Large size

10) Which of these depicts correctly the lithosere primary succession?

- a) Rock → Crustose lichen → Foliose lichen → Moss → Herbaceous stage → Shrub → Woodland → Climax
- b) Rock → Foliose lichen → Crustose lichen → Moss → Herbaceous stage → Shrub → Woodland → Climax
- c) Moss → Crustose lichen → Foliose lichen → Rock → Herbaceous stage → Shrub → Woodland → Climax
- d) Rock → Crustose lichen → Foliose lichen → Shrub → Herbaceous stage → Moss → Woodland → Climax

Correct Answer: Rock → Crustose lichen → Foliose lichen → Moss → Herbaceous stage → Shrub → Woodland → Climax

Assignment 8:

1) Soil formation is an example of:

- a) Provisioning service
- b) Regulating service
- c) Supporting service
- d) Cultural service

Correct Answer: Supporting service

2) The acronym HIPPO does not include:

- a) Habitat loss
- b) Habitat enhancement
- c) Invasive species
- d) Human over-population

Correct Answer: Habitat enhancement

3) The elephant has a home range of several square kilometres, regulates the ecosystem by its habit of destructive feeding, and people can relate to this animal which is important for conservation. Given this background, the elephant can be called as:

- a) Umbrella species
- b) Keystone species
- c) Flagship species
- d) All of the above

Correct Answer: All of the above

4) Religious benefits are an example of:

- a) Provisioning service
- b) Regulating service
- c) Supporting service
- d) Cultural service

Correct Answer: Cultural service

5) Which of these is a deterministic factor?

- a) Environmental variation
- b) Forest fire
- c) Death rate
- d) Diseases

Correct Answer: Death rate

6) Biological control of pest populations is an example of:

- a) Provisioning service
- b) Regulating service
- c) Supporting service
- d) Cultural service

Correct Answer: Regulating service

7) According to Leopold, which of these is not a tool of habitat management?

- a) Fire
- b) Gun
- c) Cattle
- d) Sickle

Correct Answer: Sickle

8) People come to Sessa orchid sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh to witness orchids, which in this context would be classified as:

- a) Umbrella species
- b) Keystone species
- c) Flagship species
- d) Extinct species

Correct Answer: Flagship species

9) Captive breeding is an example of:

- a) In-situ conservation
- b) Ex-situ conservation
- c) In-situ preservation
- d) Ex-situ preservation

Correct Answer: Ex-situ conservation

10) The "subset of physical and biotic environmental factors that permit an animal (or plant) to survive and reproduce" is the definition of:

- a) Habitat
- b) Ecosystem
- c) Biome
- d) Biosphere

Correct Answer: Habitat

Assignment 9:

1) Which of these is a pillar of sustainability?

- a) Social sustainability
- b) Industrial sustainability
- c) Agricultural sustainability
- d) Trans-boundary sustainability

Correct Answer: Social sustainability

2) Which of these is commonly observed in primitive societies?

- a) Environmental determinism
- b) Possibilism
- c) Neodeterminism
- d) Stop and go determinism

Correct Answer: Environmental determinism

3) Which of these is a preventive check according to Malthus?

- a) Foresight
- b) Vice
- c) Misery
- d) Flood

Correct Answer: Foresight

4) Which of these is a positive check according to Malthus?

- a) Late marriage
- b) War
- c) Celibacy
- d) Moral restraint

Correct Answer: War

5) Which of these is commonly observed during humanising of nature?

- a) Environmental determinism
- b) Possibilism
- c) Neodeterminism
- d) Stop and go determinism

Correct Answer: Possibilism

6) The logistic growth equation curve is:

- a) I-shaped
- b) J-shaped
- c) S-shaped
- d) U-shaped

Correct Answer: S-shaped

7) Which of these is not a pillar of sustainability?

- a) Environmental sustainability
- b) Economic sustainability
- c) Trans-boundary sustainability
- d) Social sustainability

Correct Answer: Trans-boundary sustainability

8) The book "An Essay on the Principle of Population" was written by:

- a) Darwin
- b) Malthus
- c) Spencer
- d) Owens

Correct Answer: Malthus

9) According to Malthusian model:

- a) Population grows in geometric progression, food supply increases in arithmetic progression
- b) Population grows in geometric progression, food supply increases in geometric progression
- c) Population grows in arithmetic progression, food supply increases in arithmetic progression
- d) Population grows in arithmetic progression, food supply increases in geometric progression

Correct Answer: Population grows in geometric progression, food supply increases in arithmetic progression

10) The demographic transition sees a society move from:

- a) High birth rate, low death rate to low birth rate, high death rate
- b) Low birth rate, high death rate to low birth rate, low death rate
- c) High birth rate, high death rate to low birth rate, low death rate
- d) High birth rate, high death rate to low birth rate, high death rate

Correct Answer: High birth rate, high death rate to low birth rate, low death rate

Assignment 10:

1) Which of these is the largest source of sulphur oxides in the atmosphere?

- a) Electricity generation
- b) Mobile sources
- c) Industrial processes
- d) Residential fuel

Correct Answer: Electricity generation

2) “Those resources that are currently being used after surveying, quantification, and qualification” is a definition of:

- a) Potential resources
- b) Actual resources
- c) Reserve resources
- d) Stock resources

Correct Answer: Actual resources

3) Rain gardens are primarily meant to:

- a) Reduce water usage
- b) Increase recharge to groundwater
- c) Protect existing water sources

- d) Increase water flow to streams

Correct Answer: Increase recharge to groundwater

4) Oil that has not been drilled can be categorised under:

- a) Potential resources
- b) Actual resources
- c) Reserve resources
- d) Stock resources

Correct Answer: Potential resources

5) Timber from forests that is being harvested can be categorised under:

- a) Potential resources
- b) Actual resources
- c) Reserve resources
- d) Stock resources

Correct Answer: Actual resources

6) Which of these is the largest source of ammonia (NH₃) in the atmosphere?

- a) Animal manure
- b) Mineral fertiliser
- c) Crops and their decomposition
- d) Human waste

Correct Answer: Animal manure

7) “Those resources that have been surveyed but we lack the technology to use them” is a definition of:

- a) Potential resources
- b) Actual resources
- c) Reserve resources
- d) Stock resources

Correct Answer: Stock resources

8) Hydrogen for nuclear fusion comes under the category of:

- a) Potential resources
- b) Actual resources
- c) Reserve resources

- d) Stock resources

Correct Answer: Stock resources

9) “Those resources that may be used in the future” is a definition of:

- a) Potential resources
- b) Actual resources
- c) Reserve resources
- d) Stock resources

Correct Answer: Potential resources

10) “The part of actual resources that can be developed profitably in the future” is a definition of:

- a) Potential resources
- b) Actual resources
- c) Reserve resources
- d) Stock resources

Correct Answer: Reserve resources

Assignment 11:

1) Oxford can best be categorised as:

- a) Mining town
- b) Garrison town
- c) Educational town
- d) Religious town

Correct Answer: Educational town

2) New Delhi can best be categorised as:

- a) Administrative town
- b) Industrial town
- c) Transport town
- d) Commercial town

Correct Answer: Administrative town

3) Visakhapatnam can best be categorised as:

- a) Administrative town
- b) Industrial town

- c) Transport town
- d) Commercial town

Correct Answer: Transport town

4) Varanasi can best be categorised as:

- a) Mining town
- b) Garrison town
- c) Educational town
- d) Religious town

Correct Answer: Religious town

5) Which of these is a factor governing the barrier effect of roads?

- a) Traffic intensity
- b) Speed of vehicles
- c) Driver sensitivity
- d) All of these

Correct Answer: All of these

6) “The ability to produce a good using fewer inputs than another producer” is:

- a) Comparative advantage
- b) Absolute advantage
- c) Production advantage
- d) Resource advantage

Correct Answer: Absolute advantage

7) Which of these is / are example(s) of mitigation measures to mitigate impacts of linear infrastructure on wildlife?

- a) Bridge underpasses
- b) Box culverts
- c) Pipe culverts
- d) All of these

Correct Answer: All of these

8) Bhilai can best be categorised as:

- a) Administrative town
- b) Industrial town

- c) Transport town
- d) Commercial town

Correct Answer: Industrial town

9) Singrauli can best be categorised as:

- a) Mining town
- b) Garrison town
- c) Educational town
- d) Religious town

Correct Answer: Mining town

10) “The price of a good that prevails in the world market for that good” is the definition of:

- a) Export price
- b) Import price
- c) World price
- d) Domestic price

Correct Answer: World price

Assignment 12:

1) “The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets, or systems to the impacts of hazards.” is a definition for:

- a) Hazard
- b) Exposure
- c) Vulnerability
- d) Disaster

Correct Answer: Vulnerability

2) “The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organisation, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.” is a definition for:

- a) Contingency
- b) Disaster management
- c) Vulnerability
- d) Capacity

Correct Answer: Capacity

3) The value derived from the knowledge of use of resources by others in the current generation is called:

- a) Altruistic value
- b) Bequest value
- c) Existence value
- d) Option value

Correct Answer: Altruistic value

4) IMU stands for:

- a) Imperial metering unit
- b) Inertial metering unit
- c) Imperial measurement unit
- d) Inertial measurement unit

Correct Answer: Inertial measurement unit

5) The frequency of flyovers is an indicator of:

- a) Spatial resolution
- b) Temporal resolution
- c) Spectral resolution
- d) Radiometric resolution

Correct Answer: Temporal resolution

6) “The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities, and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.” is a definition for:

- a) Hazard
- b) Exposure
- c) Vulnerability
- d) Disaster

Correct Answer: Exposure

7) “A process, phenomenon, or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.” is a definition for:

- a) Hazard
- b) Exposure
- c) Vulnerability
- d) Disaster

Correct Answer: Hazard

8) Which of these uses imputed willingness to pay?

- a) Market price method
- b) Replacement cost method
- c) Travel cost method
- d) Contingent valuation method

Correct Answer: Replacement cost method

9) The time of flight for LiDAR is 0.00001 sec. Find the distance of the object from the instrument:

- a) 500 m
- b) 1000 m
- c) 1500 m
- d) 2000 m

Correct Answer: 1500 m

10) “A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability, and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic, and environmental losses and impacts.” is a definition for:

- a) Hazard
- b) Exposure
- c) Vulnerability
- d) Disaster

Correct Answer: Disaster

For detailed solution and for practice visit : <https://deepesh0113.github.io/conservation-geography-nptel/>